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## [Inclosure.]

*Mortality report of Nuevitas for week ended November 4, 1899.*

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| October 31, cerebral congestion..... | 1 |
| November 3, broncho-pneumonia.....   | 1 |
| Total .....                          | 2 |

J. R. ARIZA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Case of yellow fever on the transport Ingalls at Nuevitas.*

[Cablegram.]

NUEVITAS, CUBA, November 14, 1899.

One case of yellow fever on the transport *Ingalls*—removed to isolation hospital, and ship quarantined. Troops aboard will be removed to detention camp to-morrow.

RICHARDSON, Assistant Surgeon.

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended October 28, 1899:

*Santiago.*—During the week there were 15 deaths in the civil population, a decrease of 7 from the previous week. The following are the principal causes of death: Tuberculosis, 1; malaria, 2; intestinal diseases, 4; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 7; total, 15. Population, 34,000; mortality, 22.9.

During the week there were 2 new cases of yellow fever reported in city with no deaths.

The British steamship *Highfield* arrived in port from Havana on Wednesday, October 25; that same evening the chief officer was taken sick, the next morning the diagnosis of yellow fever was made, and he was removed to the lazaretto. This case ran a typical and severe course with the exception of the albuminuria which did not appear until the fifth day. It then ranged about 30 per cent by volume accompanied by uræmic symptoms. The case at present is doing well and will recover. Another symptom that especially attracted my attention was the jaundice, twelve hours after the onset it was marked, and since then it has been excessive. The ship was disinfected on the 26th, and detained; since then no new cases have appeared.

There are no cases of smallpox reported in this city, though on the 26th I saw a small negro girl pass this office with a typical discrete variola eruption in the pustular stage. Not as much attention is given these cases apparently as a case of measles in the States.

There has been considerable rainfall during the week; in 64 hours there was a total of 14 inches rainfall, the last day being accompanied by a wind averaging 81 miles an hour.

The weather statistics now given for the month of October are as follows: Maximum temperature, 86.3; minimum temperature, 72.5; average temperature, 79.4; average humidity, 84; rainfall, 19.06; rainy days, 23; prevailing winds, northeast 29 per cent.

*Manzanillo.*—During this period there were 4 deaths reported, 2 from

tuberculosis, 1 from malaria, and 1 from pneumonia. No new cases of yellow fever or smallpox have been reported.

*Guantanamo.*—The good health of this community continues, only 3 deaths are reported in all and of about 14,000 inhabitants from the following causes: Enteritis 1, tuberculosis 1, diabetes 1. There are evidently many deaths that are not reported. There has been an abundance of rain; Caimanera the port on a little elevation is above water, while the surrounding country is completely inundated.

The malarial diseases are not so prevalent at this time, but increase upon the appearance of dry weather.

The engineer of the steamship *Flandria* has recovered after a severe case; there was no black vomit throughout the course of the disease, but much altered blood was passed per anum during the period of convalescence.

*Daiquiri.*—During the week there was but 1 death from malaria. There is considerable pneumonia and malaria, due to the beginning of the cooler weather.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Further concerning the source of yellow fever on the Flandria.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *November 3, 1899.*

SIR: In my report on the yellow fever that occurred on the Norwegian steamship *Flandria* I accepted the statement of the captain that these men had no communication with the shore; since then I have learned that two of the officers had been arrested for taking scraps of iron of the battleship *Maine* and had been lodged in jail by the captain of the port for two hours. This may have been a possible source of infection.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Yellow fever on the transport Wright at Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *November 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the U. S. A. transport *Wright* sailed from this port to Guantanamo Saturday, October 28, 1899, returning to this port on the 30th, with a suspicious case of sickness on board. On the morning of November 1, the diagnosis of yellow fever was made, and the patient removed to the lazaretto. The disinfecting bark *Rough Rider* was placed alongside immediately, and the ship disinfected. Since then (three days) no new cases have appeared.

The origin of the infection of this case is probably through some article sent from the city without disinfection. There is no history of a direct communication with any infected places.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*